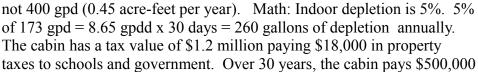
A Utah Dry Farmer on 12,000 acres depleting 18,000 acre-feet of water (6 Billion gallons) annually needs no water right.



A Cabin Builder on 1/3 acre in Alta controlled by SLC depleting 260 gallons annually needs a water right.

Utah's true domestic water duty is 173 gpd (0.19 acre-feet per year)



in property taxes to support government jobs, welfare services, and schools.

The Utah Dry Farmer can deplete 6 Billion gallons annually with no water right, but not build a home on the same ground unless he has a water right. How does this make any hydrological sense? One of Utah Water Cartel member has been busy putting private property owners under their thumb to take their lands for public purposes without paying just compensation. Rural counties' tax bases, school coffers, and Realtor commissions have been adversely affected by a \$3.7 Billion, self-regulated Salt Lake City Public Utility forcing monopolistic and restraint of trade practices on Utah. We spent about \$1 Billion for CUWCD's 44,000 acre-feet of fish water. Can't Utah spare 4 acre-feet (equal to 9/10,000th of CUWCD's fish water) for 5,000 cabins depleting 260 gallons annually for school dollars/private property right restoration?

<u>Utah gets 20 Trillion gallons of water annually. 260 gallons is of no consequence except to SLC's water monopoly to take private property without paying just compensation violating Federal, State, County and Salt Lake City laws. Why would we have a water policy that undermines our laws protecting private property?</u>

Note that the purpose of Dry Farming is to drive all water into the root of the crop not into the aquifer or water basin. Dry Farming can use as much water as irrigation farming. One can plant trees depleting 100 gallons of water per day without a water right, but not plant a foundation for home depleting 8.65 gallons per day unless one has a water right.



## "Function [of dry farming]

• People using dry farming technology work to reduce water runoff and evaporation, and to increase moisture absorption and retention in the soil. A main technique involves loosening the soil so that water can sink in easily, and then performing regular weeding so that the moisture is better utilized. Also, a dust mulch formed by tilling is renewed after each rainfall and seals water into the ground. This turns the soil into a sponge, where the only place water can go is into plant roots. The mulch also protects the surface from evaporation. Farmers cultivate before and after seeding, perform deep plowing, and leave alternate areas fallow in rotating summers.

## **History [of dry farming]**

• Dry farming in the United States originated in the 1800s as independent farmers experimented with growing crops in locations having low annual rainfall. In the 1850s, California residents, for example, began to raise winter wheat, where the main growing season occurred during the winter rains. By the 1860s, Utah settlers were successfully practicing dry farming, and settlers in the Northwest and the Great Plains were doing so by the 1880s. Dry farming works well with grains and grasses, including not only wheat but alfalfa, barley, corn, oats, and rye, as well as with grasses for hay." :http://www.ehow.com/about 4682256 dry-farming.html

Depleting 6 Billion gallons annually is legal. Depleting 260 gallons annually to build a \$1.2 million cabin generating \$500,000 in taxes over 30 years without a water right is illegal. This is a symptom of SLC's Water Monopoly in Utah.

Dry farm crops like wheat, oats, barley, and landscape trees have more right to water than people for homes. <u>Utah, the Conservative North Star, in the arid West should restore the roots of liberty – private property ownership with a little water without a water right like Nevada.</u> utahwaternews801-viewing water differently